

ABERGELE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

for the year 1948

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM MCKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.,

which includes the

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FRANK EVANS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.



HEALTH COMMITTEE (1948-49).  
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Councillor John Parry (Chairman).

Councillor Harry Mathews (Vice-Chairman).

Councillors:

Mrs. G. M. Milwater, J.P.,	T. E. Leigh.
R. H. Edwards.	Harry Merrills.
Edward Hughes.	Goronwy Owen, J.P., C.C.
D. B. Jones, J.P., M.A.	Henry Parry.
D. Ivor Jones.	A. J. Power.
R. H. Jones, C.C.	R. E. Williams.
J. Evan Morris, J.P.	Howell G. Williams.
J. C. Winkup.	

Chairman of the Council - Councillor Hugh Thomas, J.P.

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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1948-49.

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector:

FRANK EVANS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.  
Cert. Meat and Other Foods.  
Cert. Smoke Inspection.  
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Pentir Mawr,  
Abergele.

23.8.49.

To the Chairman and Members  
of the Health Committee,  
Abergele Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Millwater & Gentlemen,

I present herewith a report on the health of the residents in your area and the sanitary state of the district in 1948.

I have not been able to secure previous reports with which to compare the year's statistics, consequently I do not know whether the figures shown here denote improvement or not. As the Infant Mortality Rate was exceptionally low and there were no deaths from Maternal causes, measles or diarrhoea, I feel that 1948 must have been a good year. The birth-rate was higher than I would have expected on the coast; the death-rate was more or less in keeping with that of neighbouring Authorities.

Abergele has several problems to solve. Probably the greatest is the "Camping problem". I feel that camping is a national want and that Abergele has done well in offering hospitality to Campers but I also feel that the number of campers should depend on the facilities. The main facility is sewerage, therefore, the numbers should be determined by the sewage disposal powers of the camp sites and not by the acreage. The fact that 400 caravans can be put on a field at intervals of 10 ft. apart or even 20 ft apart, does not make 400 the proper number. If sewage from only 40 caravans can be properly disposed of from that field, then the proper number is 40. It seems to me that all future licences should relate the peak population to the drainage. The Council has tried and is pressing on the plans for providing a water-carriage scheme in this area but such a scheme cannot be expected for a year or two.

Recently I had occasion to ask the Sanitary Inspector to investigate cases of infectious disease in the camps. The notifications had reached me on a Monday; he promptly visited the camps and found that as the population had changed considerably over the week-end, he could not trace contacts without an enormous amount of work, entailing in many cases, writing to owners of caravans in distant towns who had let their caravans to persons in other towns. It should be incumbent on all campers to register with and to give their home address to the Manager of the camp - a requirement in all Hotels.

The drainage of other parts of the area - Llanddulas, Gwyrch St. George, Terfyn - - - is causing concern and the Council must, in the near future, consider the expenditure of much money in the interests of health in these areas.

Refuse disposal is not to my liking. It must be appreciated that the present scheme is a dual purpose one - the refuse is being disposed of but in such a way that it assists in developing the area as a recreation ground; but the prime purpose must be hygienic disposal.

I envisage a great increase in the work of this Committee. The New National Health Act came into force on the 5th July 1948. In many ways, it was premature. We were not prepared for it; but basically it is a splendid advance. In 1875 the Public Health Act established Sanitary Authorities and gave them the duty of securing mechanical sanitation - drains, water supply, refuse collection, building repairs etc. The





result of your work is seen in the statistical part of the report and you may well claim that in this epoch, Abergele Council did well. The new era continues this work but emphasises that further attacks on disease must take into account heredity, housing, environment, overcrowding, poverty, employment, ignorance. The individual, the family and the community must be considered in relation to each disease. For example, we are told that 1% to 3% of all children suffer from acute rheumatism. We have done nothing to prevent this disease - its incidence depends on the factors I have mentioned. It will become our duty to control it. Many other diseases call for full investigation and action by you and your Officials. In time, we will be able to tackle this work but meantime it should be recognised that re-housing is part of preventive medicine and so not without interest to the Health Committee and Medical Officer.

This report is concerned with the year 1948, during which Dr. Ffoulkes was Medical Officer of Health for Abergele. His sudden death deprived the area of a doctor who had earned the respect and confidence of the Council and of his many patients. I personally, had known him for many years and liked him. It is a responsibility to follow him.

May I thank you, Mr. Chairman, for the unfailing kindness you have shown me during my first seven months as Medical Officer of Health for Abergele. It was not easy to take over the work but you made it pleasant. I would also express gratitude to the Committee and Officials for their willingness to help me in my work. Especially must I commend Mr. Frank Evans who, in his work as Sanitary Inspector, has shown himself a willing and efficient servant of the Council.

I am,  
Yours sincerely,

Wm. McKENDRICK,





## VITAL STATISTICS.

Area of District (acres).....	7964.75
Registrar General's Estimated Population (mid 1948).....	7402
Inhabited houses (31.12.48).....	2300
Rateable value.....	£39,800
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£163.12. 4.

<u>Live Births:</u>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate.....	62	69	131
Illegitimate.....	4	2	6
Total.....	66	71	137

Birth Rate per 1000 population = 18.5

Still-Births:       ..... 5                   1                   6

Still-birth rate per 1000 population = 0.8

Infant Mortality: ..... 1 1 2

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 births = 14.6

Deaths : ..... 31                      45                      76

Death rate per 1000 population = 12.6

## Deaths from:

1.	Puerperal Fever.....	0
2.	Cancer.....	16
3.	Measles.....	0
4.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years).....	0

I have not any figures for recent years with which to compare these figures. For purposes of comparison I give corresponding statistics for England and Wales:

	<u>England &amp; Wales</u>	<u>Abergele.</u>
Birth Rate.....	17.9	18.5
Still-birth rate.....	0.42	0.8
Infant Mortality.....	34.0	14.6
Deaths.....	10.8	12.6
Maternal Mortality...	1.02	0.0

The outstanding feature of these figures is the exceedingly low infant mortality rate. That there were only two infant deaths is exceedingly satisfactory. Both these concerned prematurely born babies. It can therefore be stated that no baby died from post nately acquired causes. On the other hand, 8 babies died of intra-natal causes. It is quite obvious that extra attention will require to be devoted to the health and well-being of expectant mothers.

The chief causes of death were Heart and Artery diseases (27 deaths) and cancer (16 deaths). The fact that there were 7 deaths from road traffic accidents is alarming and indicates the need for replanning and stricter control of road traffic - it should be remembered however, that many pedestrians make accidents unavoidable - they "ask for it" - so training of children and more especially, adults, in road sense is desirable.



The actual causes of death registered in Abergelge were:-

	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	1	1	2
Acute infectious Encaphalitis.....	0	1	1
Cancer: Stomach.....	1	3	4
Breast.....	0	2	2
Other Sites.....	4	6	10
Intracranial Vascular lesions.....	7	5	12
Heart Diseases.....	8	5	13
Other diseases of circulation.....	1	1	2
Bronchitis.....	1	2	3
Pneumonia.....	0	4	4
Appendicitis.....	0	2	2
Other Digestive Diseases.....	0	1	1
Nephritis.....	3	1	4
Congenital Malformation.....	0	1	1
Suicide.....	1	1	2
Road Traffic Accident.....	6	1	7
Other Violent Causes.....	2	1	3
All other causes.....	2	6	8
Total.....	37	44	81

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA:

##### 1. Laboratory Provisions:

a. Bacteriological: The Ministry of Health has established a Laboratory at Conway where all desirable bacteriological investigations are done. Samples of water, milk, ice-cream, food suspected of causing food poisoning etc. are sent by the local Health Officers and doctors practicing in Abergelge may send sputum, faeces, blood, swabs etc. for reports that may assist in the diagnosis of disease.

Sera and other not commonly required specific therapeutic drugs are issued free from this Laboratory.

b. Pathological: The Regional Hospital Board has established a pathological laboratory at Colwyn Bay Hospital. There any examination (non-bacterial) likely to help doctors in the diagnosis of disease, is done free.

c. Water: Water may be examined either chemically or bacteriologically. The former gives information concerning the history of the water - whether or not it has been contaminated even if now somewhat purified. The latter reveals existing contamination. It is well to have all waters chemically tested at long intervals but bacteriological testing must be frequent.

Chemical tests are done by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Goss St. Chester.

Bacteriological tests are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway.

d. Milk: Milk, being a food in which bacteria grow readily and being consumed raw, is a fertile source of infection. Moreover, as bacteria lead to souring or putrefaction, contaminated milk has poor keeping qualities. There are tests which indicate the keeping quality of milk and so, indirectly, contamination. These tests should be





### Milk (contd.)

done on milk from all sources at regular intervals. In addition, there is need to test milk for Tubercle Bacilli. We have had tuberculin tested and accredited milk specially tested but it is desirable that all milks be done. I would stress that whereas the Milk Marketing Board and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are concerned with the production of good clean milk, we are concerned with the consumption of safe milk. They are interested in milk as it leaves the farm; we are worried about how it reaches the home. There is a vital period between these two stages that can lead to much variation. Moreover, there may be a long period of time between milking and drinking as a result of regionalisation and controls. Milk tested at the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Laboratory, Colwyn Bay, costs sixpence per sample.

### Ambulance Facilities:

In July 1948 the County Council became responsible for the transport of persons unable to travel to or from Hospital by ordinary public transport. The local Ambulance Unit has continued to serve voluntarily and is doing well.

I would stress that the service is only available to those who are unable to travel by ordinary transport - train or bus. There is a need for stricter control of this service as it is liable to abuse.

### Nursing in the Home:

After many years of most valuable service to this area, the (Voluntary) Nursing Association ceased to function as such. The District Nurses are now provided by the County Council. I am glad however, that the Voluntary Committee has merely changed its function and is continuing to exist as a body that interests itself in the health and happiness of the district. There is much need for its activities.

### Clinics:

Clinics are provided by the County Council. They meet in the Baptist School room.

Child Welfare at 2.0 p.m. on alternate Thursdays  
Ante-Natal at 10.30 a.m. on the other Thursdays.  
Orthopaedic Clinics meet at Colwyn Bay Clinic on  
alternate Thursdays at 10.0 a.m.  
Tuberculosis Clinics meet at Colwyn Bay and Rhyl.

### Day Nursery:

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

### Venereal Diseases:

Venereal Diseases are treated as follows:-

1. Chester Royal Infirmary - Out Patients' Department  
Males - Monday 5-7 p.m. Females - Mondays 5-7 p.m.  
Saturday - noon. Thursdays 5-7 p.m.
2. Bangor - Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary;





Veneral Diseases (contd.)

Bangor -- Males - Wednesdays 6.0 p.m.  
Females - Fridays 2.0 to 4.0 p.m.

Llandudno District Hospital every Thursday at 2.0 p.m.  
Afternoon - females. Evening - Males.

Tuberculosis:

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 - relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis)

The distribution of Tuberculosis Notification is shown in the following table:-

<u>Age Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
			<u>Non-</u>				<u>Non-</u>	
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
20-24	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-34	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-44	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	4	2	1	-	1	1	-	1

Infectious Diseases:

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease in the Urban District. It is pleasing to note that no case of Diphtheria occurred in the district. Although 156 cases of infectious disease were notified it should be realised that 99 of these were Measles and 28 were Whooping Cough. There were 7 cases of Tuberculosis discovered in the district during the year.



Number of Cases Notified at ages - Years

No. of Deaths at ages - Years.

Notifiable Diseases.

	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total cases removed to Hospital.	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary T.B.	6	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other forms T.B.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Pneumonia	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Measles	99	4	55	37	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	28	3	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals:	156	7	72	57	10	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	1	1	1	3	7

\* N.B. I have no information as to which cases were removed to Hospital.



Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act 1938:

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council:

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken in the Urban District of Abergelge, during the Year ended 31st December 1948.

Article	No. taken.	Genuine.	Not genuine or sub-standard.
Milk	37	36	1
Cakes	3	2	1
Gelatine	1	1	-
Vinegar	1	1	-
Cocoa	1	1	-
Sausages	1	1	-
Coffee	1	1	-
Totals:	45	43	2

A sample of cakes contained Paraffin Fat, but a subsequent sample taken from the same source was genuine.

One sample of milk was slightly deficient in solids-not-fat.

All other samples were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector, County of Denbigh.

46 Woodland Road East,  
Colwyn Bay.  
August 1949.

Handling of Food:

In these days when Cafes, Restaurants, Bakehouses etc. play so prominent a part in the life of visitor and resident alike, there is a heavy responsibility on the local authority officials. We have systematically visited all places where food is prepared for sale and have sought to raise the standard of cleanliness in all premises.

In the past, there has been too much secrecy about back premises. Care of hands, cleanliness of person, utensils and premises and suitability of buildings etc. have been discussed. I have found most producers willing to co-operate and consequently have favoured the method of friendly discussion rather than hostile criticism; but it must not be forgotten that we have ample powers to enforce our needs. In Abergelge, the standard of production of clean food is high.





Water Supply:

I am grateful to Mr. O.P. Cronshaw, Engineer & Manager to the Water Department of the Rhyl Urban District Council for the following statement:-

"The supply to Abergele is not metered separately and the figures given below are estimated:-

Total consumption during year ended 31/3/49..101,980,000 galls  
Average population.....7,750  
Gallons per head per day.....36.0

The water which is identical with that supplied to Rhyl is obtained from gathering grounds in the Llanefydd area, the supply being augmented by pumping from the River Aled during the Summer. The water is filtered by pressure filters at Glascoed Waterworks and approximately 1 part per million of Chlorine added after filtration. Seventy-eight bacteriological reports were obtained during 1948 all being Class 1 and the Counties Public Health Laboratories state that from the aspect of chemical analysis, the water is pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

This Undertaking is fortunate in having an abundant supply of water - despite the Summer drought stocks are still good and restrictions that have been imposed on the use of hosepipes have been due mainly to the need for reducing the heavy demands on the distribution mains during the holiday period."



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE DISTRICT.

The following pages have been taken from the Report made to me under Article 18 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, by Mr. Frank Evans, Sanitary Officer:

### General Summary

TABLE 1.

No. of Complaints received and attended to.....	133
No. of Inspection for detection of nuisances.....	280
No. of Re-visits in connection with nuisances.....	293
No. of Nuisances abated.....	128
No. of Nuisances not abated but work in hand.....	40
No. of Informal notices served for abatement of nuisances....	280
No. of Formal notices served for abatement of nuisances	Nil
No. of Enquiries re Infectious Disease.....	34
No. of Disinfectious carried out.....	18
No. of Verminous premises disinfested.....	4
No. of Visits re Moveable Dwellings and Camping sites..	718
No. of Visits to Slaughterhouse.....	119
No. of Visits to premises where food is prepared and sold..	38
No. of Visits to ice cream shops.....	32
No. of Inspections of cowsheds and dairies.....	102
No. of Milk samples collected.....	85
No. of Visits re water supply.....	47
No. of Water samples collected.....	33
No. of Inspections and visits re Refuse and Salvage....	198
No. of Visits re Rodent Control.....	69
No. of Inspections of Factories with Mechanical Power..	11
No. of Inspections of Factories without Mechanical Power	3
No. of Visits re Smoke Nuisances.....	2
No. of Visits to Schools.....	1
No. of Miscellaneous Visits.....	93
No. of Interviews.....	211

TABLE 11 - Sanitary Defects.

No. of Defective or choked drains.....	20
No. of Defective W.C. accommodation and sanitary fittings.	18
No. of Defective water supply or fittings.....	6
No. of Defective sanitary pails or absence of pails....	9
No. of Dilapidated refuse bins or absence of bins.....	75
No. of Defective roofs and chimney stacks.....	12
No. of Defective rainwater fittings.....	10
No. of Defective paving of yards etc.....	9
No. of Damp conditions in houses.....	12
No. of Houses subject to flooding.....	5
No. of Miscellaneous nuisances.....	20

TABLE 111 - Housing Statistics.

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:	
(a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts).....	109
(b) No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	1
(c) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of that referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation...	108

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1. The first part of the report  
describes the general situation  
of the country and the  
state of the economy.

2. The second part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the state of the  
country.

3. The third part of the report  
describes the state of the  
country and the state of the  
economy.

4. The fourth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
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country.

5. The fifth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
country and the state of the  
economy.

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describes the state of the  
economy and the state of the  
country.

7. The seventh part of the report  
describes the state of the  
country and the state of the  
economy.

8. The eighth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the state of the  
country.

9. The ninth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
country and the state of the  
economy.

10. The tenth part of the report  
describes the state of the  
economy and the state of the  
country.

TABLE 111 (contd)

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal notice:

No. of dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action..... 91

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:

No action has been taken under the Statutory powers contained in either the Housing Act 1936 or the Public Health Act 1936.

It is not now easy to secure repairs to property. There is a shortage of building materials and of labour. Moreover the high cost of repair work has made owners relatively un-cooperative. We appreciate their point of view even if we cannot condone it. The limitation of rent imposed by the Rent Restriction Act does not permit of the expenditure of money on property at the present bloated rate without economic hardship. Indeed, in many cases the rent received does not balance the repair account. We have therefore adopted the general policy of the country in only asking minimum repairs so as to keep houses "wind and weather proof" and free from serious nuisance.

The acute shortage of houses has imposed on us the moral obligation of keeping many buildings in use that in normal times would be closed and demolished.

Factories and Workplaces.

The following table is in the prescribed form:-

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises. (1)	M/c line No (2)	No. on Reg- ister (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)	M/c line No (7)
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Auth.	1	10	3	-	-	1
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A.	2	30	11	1	-	2
3. Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises)	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total:		40	14	1	-	
=====						





2. Cases in which Defects were found:

Particulars	M/c line No.	No. of cases in which defects were Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insptr.	by H.M. Insptr.	No. of C/s in which prosecu- tions were instituted.	M/C line No.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	1	1	-	1	-	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	1	1	-	1	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)							
(a) Insufficient	9	3	2	-	3	-	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	4	4	-	4	-	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-workers)	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Total	60	9	8	-	9	-	60

Part 8 of the Act - (Sections 110 and 111)

There are no listed out-workers in the district.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

The control of camping sites and of moveable dwellings is a matter of much concern to the Council and its Officers.

Camping flourished in this area many years before the passing of the Public Health Act 1936. This Act gave local authorities power to issue licences authorising persons to use land in their occupation as sites for moveable dwellings.

In 1938 the Council issued licences to all the occupiers of existing camping sites and imposed conditions on the licences in an endeavour to secure reasonable conditions.

In 1947 the Council approved of Planning proposals in respect of a portion of the district and since then, licences for camping sites have



been restricted to the sites situated in the prescribed camping zones. These camping zones have an acreage of approximately two hundred acres. Approximately one hundred and ten acres of these are in actual use for camping purposes.

At the end of 1948, there were in existence thirty-three licensed camping sites in respect of sixty-eight enclosures of land of a total area of approximately one hundred and eighty acres.

In addition, a number of fields were used for limited periods, chiefly by organised camps of Boy Scouts, members of County Youth Movements, etc. and I found such camps to be well organised and conducted.

In the majority of cases, the Proprietors of the licensed camping sites accept an annual fee from owners of caravans and chalets in respect of the stationing of the dwellings on the camping sites. In many cases these dwellings are sub-let by their owners. During the holiday season on these camping sites there are very large numbers of holiday makers whose permanent addresses it would be extremely difficult to obtain. In the event of a serious outbreak of infectious disease, effective administrative and control measures would be almost impossible.

#### Sewage Disposal.

The sewage disposal arrangements vary very considerably in different parts of the district.

The built-up areas of Abergele and Pensarn are almost completely sewered and disposal is by means of a sea outfall.

A few premises in the northerly part of Sea Road are situated too low to be connected with the existing sewerage scheme and these premises are at present served by cesspools.

A number of premises in the Bryn Coch area of St. George Rd. are not yet connected to the sewer which serves the Council's new housing estate at Maes-y-Dre, although I understand that this sewer is laid at a suitable level to enable these premises to be connected to the same. It is hoped that early steps will be taken in the matter.

A number of premises in the Llanfair Road are served by cesspools.

In the St. George area, the twenty-six houses now owned by the Council are connected to a septic tank. Most of the remaining properties are served by cesspools or have pail closets. At one group of houses some of the sewage is received into a sewer which is at present owned by the War Department. During the year I tried to secure that all sewage from the houses enters this sewer and that conversions of the remaining pail closets be made. The possibility of connecting the village of St. George to this sewer might well be investigated.

In the Llanddulas and Rhyd-y-foel area, the position regarding sewage disposal is again very varied. The major portion of Llanddulas village together with Clip Terfyn, is sewered, but the sewage disposal arrangements are unsatisfactory and cause much pollution of the River Dulas. In the Llanddulas Quarry area there are about a dozen houses with pail closets, while a similar number are connected to a septic tank. In the Rhyd-y-foel area, almost all the houses have pail closets. Seventy sanitary pails are emptied weekly by the Council in this Ward. The Council has engaged a Consulting Engineer to report on the





provision of a sewerage scheme for this area.

It is in the Towyn and Kinnel Bay Wards however, that the most serious sewage disposal problem is to be found. The Council has for many years had a sewerage scheme under consideration and an Enquiry was held by the Welsh Board of Health in March 1948. The whole of this area is extremely flat and low-lying and the ditches traversing it have a very sluggish, in fact almost negligible, flow. There is one group of about three hundred and fifty bungalows which is served by two sewage disposal plants, but these installations function very inefficiently and the main watercourse through the area is consequently no more than an open sewer. It is in fact worse than an open sewer as sewers are laid to a self cleansing fall, whereas the heavy concentration of polluting matter discharged into this watercourse remains stagnant and stinking.

In the Towyn village numerous bungalows of recent construction cause pollution of adjoining ditches. The cess-pools and septic tanks in this area function very inefficiently because of the contour of the land and the nature of the sub-soil and conditions during a wet winter season are appalling.

The Camping sites in this area, with their peak Summer population probably exceeding twelve thousand persons, add considerably to the pollution of the ditches. The Council has agreed that camping be permitted on approximately two hundred acres of land in Towyn. No provision has yet been made in the sewerage scheme proposals in respect of approximately sixty-five acres of camping sites. It is hoped that steps will be taken to include this portion of the area in the scheme.

The Council is also aware of areas in Kinnel Bay which are developed to a certain extent, and which are not yet included in the scheme. I am of the opinion that consideration should be given to the practicability of providing sewerage facilities in these areas.

#### Public Conveniences.

The Abergele and Pensarn areas are provided with public conveniences but in Llanddulas, Towyn and Kinnel Bay, such amenities are not to be found. It is hoped that consideration will be given to such provision when the sewerage scheme materialises.

#### Water Supply.

With very few exceptions, the water available to all premises within the Urban area is from one of two supplies - the Rhyl U.D.C. Supply which is consumed in Abergele, Pensarn, Towyn, Kinnel Bay and St. George, and the Council's own Glyn Lws supply.

Twenty-seven samples were obtained from the Glyn Lws supply throughout the year from different distribution points in Llanddulas and Rhyd-y-foel and these were found, on bacteriological examination, to be highly satisfactory.

Six samples taken from the Rhyl U.D.C. supply were also found, on bacteriological examination, to be highly satisfactory.

While there appears to be an abundant quantity available from the Rhyl U.D.C. supply, the quantity available from the Glyn Lws supply has caused some anxiety and the Council's Consulting Engineers have been asked to investigate and report on the position





### Temporary Buildings.

During the War many huts (in some cases buildings originally designed and erected to serve as poultry sheds) were converted into living rooms. These, being situated in the grounds of permanent dwellings, are still being used. True, they are mainly occupied as extra accommodation during the holiday season; but their existence is dangerous to health. In some of the Camping areas too, there are erections that beggar description. They began as caravans, then pieces were added to the various sides, then brick fireplaces were added and even outhouses have been absorbed. Many of these have been in existence too long for action to be taken under the Building Bye-laws but recent cases of contravention of the Bye-laws have been diligently sought and referred to the appropriate Officer. It must be appreciated that these Building Bye-laws exist for the safe-guarding of the individual as well as of the community and stringent compliance with their demands must be enforced.

### Meat and Food Inspection.

#### (a) Carcasses inspected at Slaughterhouse:-

Cattle.....	424
Sheep.....	2,820
Pigs.....	45
Calves.....	261

#### (b) Condemnations:-

	lbs.
1 Beast carcase and offal moribund.....	510
1 Beast Carcase and offal septic pericarditis.....	420
7 Beast carcasses and offals generalised Tuberculosis.....	3570
1 Beast carcase and offal bruising.....	640
1 Beast carcase and offal medicinal taint.....	440
5 Beast carcasses and offal fevered.....	2220
7 Beast carcase and offal emaciation.....	2340
2 Portions of beast carcase injury.....	300
9 Beast heads Tuberculosis.....	270
1 Beast head abscess.....	30
1 Beast head Actinomycosis.....	30
2 Beast lungs pneumonia.....	24
37 Beast lungs Tuberculosis.....	444
10 Beast lungs Hydated Cysts.....	120
4 Beast lungs Fleurisy.....	48
1 Beast lung Abscess.....	12
161 Beast livers Distomatosis.....	1932
6 Beast livers Abscess.....	72
2 Beast Livers Fatty.....	24
2 Beast Livers Cavernous Angioma.....	24
6 Beast livers Tuberculosis.....	72
3 Beast livers Hydated Cysts.....	36
3 Beast Udders Mastitis.....	30
2 legs and hinds of Pork injury.....	50
1 Pig carcase and offal Generalised Tuberculosis.....	80
1 Pig carcase and offal fevered.....	160
1 Pig carcase and offal Peritonitis.....	240
1 Pig lungs Pneumonia.....	3
1 Pig head Tuberculosis.....	14
2 Sheep Carcasses and offal Emaciation.....	40
1 Sheep Carcase and offal injuries.....	30
1 Sheep carcase and offal fevered.....	48
1 Sheep carcase and offal Moribund.....	32
1 Sheep carcase and offal Septic Metritis.....	56
16 Sheep livers Distomatosis.....	32
2 Sheep livers Fatty.....	4
1 Leg of Mutton injury.....	5
2 Calf Carcasses and offals immature.....	40
Total weight condemned = 6 tons 8 cwts 106 lbs.	



(c) Other Foods Condemned:-

Foods Condemned:-	lbs.
Canned Fruit.....	861
Canned Meat.....	378
Canned Jam.....	58
Canned Soup.....	360
Canned Vegetables.....	3103
Canned Fish.....	80
Canned Milk.....	297
Canned Tomato Juice.....	275
Table Desserts.....	10
Pudding Mixture.....	7
Semolina.....	12
Bacon.....	6
Cooking fat.....	1
Butter.....	60

Total weight condemned = 2 tons 9 cwts. 20 lbs.

# Milk Control

The following statistics are supplied:-

No.	of Producers and Producer-Retailers -	
(a)	Tuberculin Tested and Accredited.....	10
(b)	Ungraded.....	28
No.	of Retailers.....	11
No.	of Pasteurising Establishments.....	1
No.	of Dealers' Licences for Tuberculin Tested Milk..	1
No.	of Bottling Establishments for Tuberculin Tested Milk.....	2
No.	of Persons holding supplementary licences for Tuberculin Tested & Accredited Milk.....	2
No.	of Persons holding supplementary licences for Pasteurised Milk.....	3
No.	of Samples taken of Tuberculin Tested and Accredited Milk.....	43

Results of examination of samples:

### Raw Milks:

B.Coli - Satisfactory	= 29	Unsatisfactory	= 14
Methylene Blue - "	= 17	"	= 26
Resazurin tests - Category A	.....		= 29
" " " B	.....		= 5
" " " C	.....		= 9

No. of Samples of Pasteurised Milk.....	42
Results of examination of samples:	
(a) Phosphatase - Satis. = 40. Unsatis. = 2	
(b) Meth. Blue - " = 39 " = 3	
No. of samples of milk supplied to schools.....	12

The results of the examinations on the samples of raw milk cannot be considered as very satisfactory.

The results of the examinations on the samples of Pasteurised milk are very satisfactory.

All schools in the district are supplied with Pasteurised milk and all samples taken from schools were found to comply with the prescribed tests.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order, and the addresses are given in full. The list is as follows:

Mr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

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Mr. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.



### Smoke Abatement.

There are very few industrial solid fuel burning installations in the area. A certain amount of localised smoke nuisance is caused at times, due chiefly to unsuitable fuel and insufficient care and attention to methods of stoking. The co-operation of the Ministry of Fuel and Power has been sought in order that suitable fuel may be allocated and the importance of careful stoking has been stressed to the Managers of the firms concerned.

### Rodent Control.

From January to September 1948, the part time services of a driver in the Refuse Service was available for rodent destruction operations and this man had attended a course of training in the subject. Owing however, to the very limited amount of time which he could devote to this work, only seven surface infestations of rats were treated. In addition, a maintenance treatment was carried out on the Abergele sewers.

### Refuse and Salvage.

Seven workmen have been employed in the Refuse and Salvage Service, six being employed on refuse and salvage collection and one on refuse disposal. Two Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles have been used.

Under normal conditions a weekly collection of refuse has been made. During some summer months however, the additional collection of refuse from the camping sites caused some delays in collection from houses.

The collection of nightsoil in the Llanddulas and Rhyd-y-foel areas has been carried out regularly on a weekly basis throughout the year - a service which has been greatly appreciated by the residents concerned.

The collection of kitchen waste from hotels and catering establishments by private pig keepers has continued throughout the year, to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

The collection of salvage has been carried out in conjunction with the refuse collection. During the year a second salvage trailer was acquired so that both vehicles were complete with a salvage trailer. In an attempt to stimulate public interest in salvage, an appeal was printed in the local newspaper, slogans were printed on the rate demand notes and handbills were distributed.

Throughout the year all refuse and nightsoil has been disposed of by tipping on foreshore land near Beach House, Llanddulas. The Council is aware that the tipman has had a very difficult task in trying to maintain satisfactory conditions at the Beach House tip on account of (1) indiscriminate dumping by unknown persons, (2) the open and exposed site of the tip and (3) the lack of soil or other covering material for the sides of the tip.

In June 1947, the Council first began to consider the selection of a suitable site for a controlled tip and finally decided, in the Spring of 1948, to use land in their ownership in Sea Road, Abergele. The Council's decision in this matter met with the approval of the Welsh Board of Health's Inspector who visited the site and advised as to the methods which should be employed. The scheme of controlled tipping was to be carried out as the first stage of a development scheme, and this





fact should be borne in mind when considering the costs of the preparation of the site, as what must be regarded as uneconomical refuse disposal might well be admitted to be a sound development proposition.

The following Statistics relative to the Service are submitted:-

No. of premises from which refuse is collected.....	2,300
(This figure does not include the camping sites which, in the height of the season, sustain a population exceeding by far the resident population of the Urban areas.)	
No. of loads of refuse collected.....	1,800
Total wages paid in respect of refuse and salvage collection and refuse disposal, including superannuation and insurance.....	£1,998
Total costs relating to vehicles, viz loan charges, petrol and oil, tyres, renewals and maintenance charges, licences and insurances.....	£797
Expenditure in establishing the Sea Rd. Controlled Tipping and Development site, including excavation of top soil, fencing and materials....	£522
Gross income from sale of salvage.....	£284
Nett cost of Collection.....	£2,511
Cost per 1000 premises -	
Collection.....	£1091
Disposal.....	£226

As the refuse collection is not weighed, I cannot state the cost per ton of collection or disposal but the cost per 1000 premises compares vary favourably with neighbouring areas. The cost of disposal however was for 1948 high - due to the preparation of the Sea Road site.

